

**TAMMANY HEADS
FALL UNDER AXE
OF SURROGATES**

Culkin, Leader of the Fifth, Loses Job in Wave of Economy.

**RECORD BUREAU
IS CURTAILED**

Cohalan and Fowler Act on Report Finding Jobs Unnecessary.

ABOLISH FIVE PLACES

No Politics in It, Says One Close to Headsmen—City Saves \$8,160 a Year.

Following an investigation by Arthur T. O'Leary, secretary to Surrogate Cohalan, of the work of the Bureau for the Preservation of the Records of the Surrogates' Court, Mr. Cohalan and his associate, Surrogate Fowler, decided yesterday to abolish as unnecessary five jobs, including that of Deputy Commissioner, held by Charles W. Culkin, Tammany leader of the 5th District, whose salary is \$4,000 a year. Culkin resigned in 1909 as chief clerk of the Court of Special Sessions while he was under charges.

Another job to be abolished is that of secretary of the bureau. This office pays \$2,000 a year, and is filled by William J. Duffy, a constituent of Daniel E. Finn, Tammany leader of the 1st District. Duffy was formerly cashier in the office of the County Clerk. The three other jobs to be abolished are classified as "laborers," and each pays \$720 a year.

Hard Blow to Tammany.

The decision of the Surrogates will prove a severe blow to the followers of Tammany. They are having a hard time retaining their jobs elsewhere and have little prospect of getting others. The order to abolish the jobs was conveyed yesterday to John F. Curry, Commissioner of Records of the Surrogates' Court, who is Tammany leader of the 13th District. The abolishment of the jobs was recommended by O'Leary in his report to Surrogate Cohalan. He said it would mean a saving of \$8,160 a year to the city. The bureau was created by the Legislature in July, 1911. The tenure of the jobs was practically for the term of the Surrogates. The letter of Surrogate Cohalan to Commissioner Curry read:

"I have just received from Arthur T. O'Leary his report of the investigation of your department recently concluded by him. After reading said report, a copy of which I inclose, I have reached the conclusion that the amount of work which has been and is now being accomplished in your department does not warrant the continuance in office of as large a number of men as is at present employed there.

"I therefore direct that you immediately take steps to abolish the position of deputy commissioner and the position of secretary, held respectively by Charles W. Culkin and William J. Duffy, and that you forthwith reduce the number of laborers employed by your department from seven to four. As it will no doubt take some days to rearrange your office force I will give you until January 1, 1914, to bring about the rearrangement along the lines suggested in said report.

Will Not Permit Work.

"As one of the Surrogates of New York County I hereby notify you that I will not permit the continuance in your department of the positions of deputy commissioner and secretary or

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MEXICO LURES STANDARD

Oil Company to Make Big Purchases in Tampico Field.

The Standard Oil Company has just sent a representative to Tampico, Mexico, with instructions to buy all the oil lands possible in that vicinity.

An agent of the company recently visited the Tampico fields and has under way negotiations which if completed will put some of the most valuable oil lands in Mexico in the hands of the Standard.

WILSON ORDERED TO REST

His Grip Better, but Doctor Forbids Active Work.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 12.—The condition of the President is slightly improved, according to Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician, but it will be several days before he will be able to resume active work.

Several alarming reports concerning Mr. Wilson's condition, some coming from Wall Street, reached the White House to-day, but all were promptly denied. Dr. Grayson declared that there was nothing necessarily serious about the President's illness, as he simply had a severe cold in his head and a slight attack of the grip. He said there was no symptom of pneumonia.

Close friends of the President say that he has actually enjoyed better health since he has been in the White House than at any other time for many years. He was subject to attacks of indigestion while at Princeton and Trenton, but he seems to have rid himself of that trouble.

Dr. Grayson takes the position that the President owes it to himself to make a business of getting well, and this, he holds, can be done only by giving up his work for a few days and undergoing medical treatment.

**LOST GEM PUZZLE
UP TO CUSTOMS**

Claimed by Spanish Nobleman, \$6,000 Bracelet Caused Stir on Mauretania.

A bracelet of finely carved gold set with many diamonds and rubies, found on the boat train between London and Liverpool a week ago and appraised at \$6,000, caused turmoil aboard ship yesterday when the Cunarder Mauretania arrived from Liverpool.

The finder of the bracelet was a maid in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenwood, Jr., of London, who are on a honeymoon trip to the West Indies. Its ownership is claimed by the Marquis and Marquesa de San Carlos de Pedrosa, of Spain, the marquis having large concessions, it is said, in Mexico. Soon after the boat train left Euston Station for Liverpool Mrs. Greenwood's maid went to the lavatory, and as she walked into the corridor kicked the bracelet. She said nothing of her find until they had boarded the Mauretania. That night in the room of Mrs. Greenwood she showed the bracelet and asked Mr. Greenwood for advice concerning the best means of finding the owner.

The Greenwoods pledged themselves to secrecy, as did the maid. They sat at a table with the marquis and marquesa, both of whom spoke English. On several occasions Mr. Greenwood said he himself had discussed with his wife the finding of the bracelet. The Spanish couple said nothing during the voyage, and the Greenwoods were surprised yesterday to find that the marquis had put in a claim for the bracelet, which he said was lost by his wife somewhere between London and New York.

Mr. Greenwood put the Spanish nobleman through a long cross-examination and asked the Spaniard and his wife to describe the bracelet. Mr. Greenwood refused to surrender it, contending that the description fell far short of the description expected of a person really owning such a costly trinket. When the Mauretania docked Mr. Greenwood put it into the hands of the customs officials for safe keeping.

MRS. YOUNG'S FOES OUT

She May Return to Place as Head of Chicago Schools.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The resignations of five members of the school board who are said to have voted against the re-election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as Superintendent were accepted to-day by Mayor Harrison, to take effect at once. In accepting the resignations Mayor Harrison said that he would remove other opponents of Mrs. Young if he had the power.

Mrs. Young intimated that she would consent to return as Superintendent of Schools if John D. Shoop, newly elected Superintendent, should resign and if she could be assured of the support of the entire board.

WOMAN'S ARM DUG UP

Bones Found in Sewer Trench in West Chester.

Walter Rekert, a laborer, dug the bones of an arm out of a sewer excavation in Clason Point Road, West Chester, yesterday afternoon. The police took charge of the bones and re-located them to the Fordham morgue. Physicians thought the bones were a woman's, on account of their smallness.

Cut fruits, jellies, water-ices made delicious with Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Adv.

**BILLS ALL PASSED
BY LEGISLATURE**

Democrats Go Home, Sure They Have Forestalled Republicans.

**EVERYTHING CUT AND
DRIED FOR FINAL ACT**

Assembly Disposes of Direct Primaries in About Thirty Seconds.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Dec. 12.—After the adoption of the workmen's compensation bill by the Senate to-day the whole Glynn programme of legislation went through the Assembly, some of it in a perfunctory way, and both houses adjourned concurrently at 8 o'clock to-night.

Many of the Senators and Assemblymen left here soon after adjournment, patting themselves on the back and assuring themselves that they had put through the belated platform promises and stole a march on the Republican Assembly of 1914.

There was practically no discussion of any of the measures in the Assembly except the compensation bill, which was finally passed unanimously. Harold J. Hinman, minority leader, and other Republican members, said they would support the bill because they believed in its principle, though they considered that it, as well as other legislation, was being rushed through the Legislature by the Democrats without proper deliberation, merely for political effect and what patronage they might get out of it. The Democratic leaders were well pleased with the week's work.

Jam Primary Bill Through.

The direct primary bill was jammed through the Assembly in about thirty seconds. There was merely a semblance of the formal reading and advancement of the measure and a slur over the short roll call before Speaker "Al" Smith banged his gavel on the desk and declared that the bill had passed. Assemblyman Schaap, the Progressive floor leader, and his party associates were in the Assembly chamber in conference on the bill when it was adopted. The rapid method of the Speaker in putting it through caused a general laugh in the House.

It was found necessary, however, to recall the bill soon afterward to consider an amendment offered by Assemblyman Levy, which had been presented in the Senate by Senator Brown, the Republican minority leader, and lost. It provided for an adjustment of representation on the county committees based on the vote cast, instead of by districts. Senator Brown had asked for the same representation in regard to the state committee, and Assemblyman Hinman requested that the Levy resolution be extended to cover this, but it was passed in the form presented.

Mr. Levy announced that he had consistently been opposed to direct primaries and asked to be excused from voting on the measure. His request was granted. No dissenting voice was heard on the second call of the bill, and it went through again in the same quick order.

Glynn Holds Reception.

Governor Glynn held an impromptu reception for all the legislators in the executive offices after the Legislature had adjourned. He congratulated the members personally, particularly the Democrats, on the rapidity and effectiveness of their work. He announced that he would sign all the bills as soon as they were presented to him, probably to-morrow. Lieutenant Governor Wagner issued a statement commending the Legislature for its quick work.

He said that the direct primary bill went as far as possible in the direction of placing in the hands of the people the power of nominating directly the officers and representatives of the state. He said he considered it beyond the criticism of the most radical. The workmen's compensation law, he said, was entirely fair to the employer and the employee and would be one of the best compensation laws in operation.

Neither branch of the Legislature convened until the middle of the afternoon. It was taken for granted that everything would be wound up in quick time in the Assembly, and the Senate had only the compensation bill to consider, having passed the other measures yesterday. The compensation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 35 to 6, all of the Republicans present voting against it. There was a two hours' discussion of the measure before the vote was taken.

Such Haste Deplored.

Senators Brown and Walters, on the Republican side, pointed out some of its defects as they saw them. They insisted that it was too important a measure to be enacted so hurriedly. They asserted that there was no good reason for pushing it through at this time, except from small partisan motives, and asked that it be put over for further deliberation and study by the next Legislature. It was unfair to treat it as a partisan measure, Senator Walters said, and he predicted that it would have to be amended in several particulars by the incoming Legislature.

Lieutenant Governor Wagner yielded

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**'MONA LISA' FOUND;
THIEF IN CUSTODY**

Stolen from Louvre by Ex-Employee, It Is Offered for Sale in Florence.

**PATRIOTISM INSPIRED
THEFT, ITALIAN SAYS**

Was Seeking to Avenge His Land for Napoleon's Seizures of Art Treasures.

Florence, Dec. 12.—After more than two years of a search which has extended to practically all quarters of the globe, "Mona Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's great painting, which was stolen from the Louvre, in Paris, has been found. It is now in the hands of the Italian authorities and will be returned to France.

"Mona Lisa," "La Gioconda" and "La Gioconda," as it is variously known, is the most celebrated portrait of a woman ever painted. The mystery of its abstraction from the Louvre, its great intrinsic value and the strange fascination of the smile of the woman it portrayed—a model, Lisa del Giocondo—have combined to keep alive interest in its recovery.

The picture was recovered under curious circumstances. An Italian wrote to Signor Geri, an antiquary of Florence, some weeks ago, saying: "I am in possession of the missing 'Mona Lisa,' but being a patriotic Italian I desire that it shall remain in Florence, the centre of Italian art."

Thought Thief a Madman.

He signed the letter "Leonard," and the antiquary at first paid small attention to it, thinking that he had to do with a madman. Later, however, he communicated with Dr. Poggi, director of the Florentine museums, who suggested that he continue the correspondence with the man.

This was done, and an appointment was arranged whereby Geri was to view the picture at Milan. The date set was November 17, but unforeseen circumstances prevented the meeting.

A young man, fairly well dressed, visited Geri yesterday. He said he was Leonard and was staying at the Hotel Tripoli. He asked Geri to go with him to see the picture. The dealer notified Dr. Poggi, who hastened to the hotel, and on being shown the painting recognized it as the genuine "Mona Lisa."

Police Make Arrest.

Dr. Poggi asked to be allowed to take the picture with him so that he might compare it with other works. He made an appointment to meet Leonard this afternoon at the hotel to agree upon the price. The director took with him several officers, who placed the man under arrest.

On being interrogated the prisoner said his real name was Vincenzo Perugia, that he was born in the Province of Como, was by profession a decorator and was unmarried. For six years he lived in France and for three years was employed at the Louvre.

Perugia posed as a patriot. "I was ashamed," he said, "that for more than a century no Italian had thought of avenging the spoliation committed by Frenchmen under Napoleon, when they carried off from the Italian museums and galleries pictures, statues and treasures of all kinds by wagonloads, ancient manuscripts by thousands and gold by sacks."

Blouse Conceals Theft.

He had often observed, he said, in the Louvre many works of art stolen from Italy and conceived the idea of returning to its true home Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece. He entered the Louvre early in the morning, detached the picture and removed the canvas from the frame. He concealed the frame under the backstairs. He hid the picture beneath his workman's blouse and left the place without attracting suspicion.

At the time of the theft Perugia was not employed in the Louvre, but he knew all the exits and entrances and how to avoid attention. He kept the painting in a place of concealment, he said, until his patriotism led him to offer it to the Italian people.

The painting has also been identified by Dr. Corrado Ricci, Director General of the Department of Fine Arts, who was dispatched hurriedly to Florence from Rome by the Minister of Public Instruction, Luigi Credaro. After a careful examination Dr. Ricci telephoned to the minister, who was incredulous. Ricci said, "I will stake my head on it."

To this Signor Credaro replied: "I do not care for your head; but for this news, after it is published, is found not to be true, you will be dismissed."

Dr. Ricci answered: "I will take full responsibility and am ready to risk dismissal."

Deputies Cease Fisticuffs.

The news of the discovery of "Mona Lisa" spread in the Chamber of Deputies, where extremist members were engaged in fisticuffs. The disorder ceased immediately.

All laughed at the defence of the theft. Some of them remarked that Napoleon's deeds were too antiquated to constitute grounds for feuds.

If it were not so Italy would quarrel with the whole world, as all countries had stolen masterpieces from her, not excluding the United States. The famous Ascoli cope, stolen from the

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"MONA LISA" OR "LA GIOCONDA."**DEATH SEALS TOMB OF LIFE
WHERE WOMAN DWELT YEARS**

Single Wreath at Funeral of Mina Kahler, Dumb Cripple, Who Was Oldest Inmate at Home for Incurables—Born to Helplessness.

From the little chapel in the Home for Incurables, at Third avenue and 182d street, The Bronx, yesterday was carried the body of Miss Mina Kahler, the oldest inmate of the place, who died on Wednesday. A few of her aged companions attended the simple service by propelling their wheel chairs into the chapel. During the service they gazed stolidly at the small coffin as it lay on the draped bier, with a single wreath given by an unidentified friend.

The burial took place at Kensico Cemetery. For forty-one years Miss Kahler had been at the home, paralyzed and entirely helpless. She entered the home at eighteen years of age, and at the time of her death not one of the present officials or attendants of the institution was connected with the place at the time of her arrival.

Benjamin H. Fields, the first president of the Home for Incurables, who has long been dead, brought Miss Kahler to the home. Since she was a few years old she had been cared for by a children's society, which found it impossible to shelter her longer.

In an old record book of the institution yesterday it was found that Mina Kahler was born in New York and that she entered the home on August 7, 1872. The spaces in which the names of the parents and nearest friends of a new patient are usually written were left blank. Not only were her limbs completely paralyzed, but her vocal

cords were affected, so that she was unable to utter an intelligible sound. The society that had cared for her knew her name, because it was on her clothing when she was brought there, but there was no clue to her parentage.

In the forty-one years Miss Kahler was at the home as a free patient it was estimated yesterday by Dr. Israel C. Jones, the medical superintendent, she cost the institution more than \$14,000. It was essential that a nurse be with her at all times to minister to her every want. Unlike most of the dwellers in the home, she was unable to get about unattended in a wheel chair, although she had one specially constructed for her, in which she reclined at full length.

Although Miss Kahler could not speak, she understood practically everything said to her. Dr. Jones declared yesterday. When a visitor of whom she was fond entered her room her face brightened, and by weird mutterings she would attempt to voice a welcome.

"For forty-one years," said Dr. Jones, "we had to care for her just as an infant would be treated. In all those years of helplessness she was extremely cheerful."

Had she been able to stand erect Miss Kahler would have measured a few inches over five feet in height. Her hair was dark when she entered the Home for Incurables, but many years ago it turned gray and then white.

GIVES BLEASE HIS NEGRO

Pennsylvania Trial Refused by U. S. Court.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed to-day the decision of the District Court in refusing to allow a change of venue to Frederick Brown, a negro, charged with committing a murder in South Carolina seven years ago.

Arguing that utterances of Governor Blease showed that a negro could not get a fair trial in that state, counsel for Brown fought against the requisition approved by Governor Tener, in both the state and federal courts.

Brown's attorney said to-night that he probably would carry his appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

POLITENESS ENDS STRIKE

Promise of No More Harsh Words Wins Ironworkers.

A strike for "polite language during working hours" was won yesterday by 119 inside ironworkers employed by the Oliver Company, 33d street and East River, Brooklyn.

The strike was brought about by the suggestion of Jacob Berovitz, one of the workmen, who complained that the loud and sometimes crudely expressed orders of the foreman made him nervous. He said that "Gentlemen" was the proper term for the foreman to use when addressing the men under him. The workers also demanded an increase in wages.

The company compromised by promising its employees polite address.

Gunmen's Hearing on Dec. 17.

Albany, Dec. 12.—Arguments on the appeal of the four convicted gunmen charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal will begin in the Court of Appeals on December 17.

**TAMPICO FIGHT
ENDS BY ORDER
OF AMERICANS**

Rear Admiral Fletcher Commands Both Sides to Cease Firing.

**THREATENS TO USE
HIS OWN BIG GUNS**

Rebels and Federals Obey, and the Battle Stops on Third Day.

**ENEMY HOLDING
PORT'S SUBURBS**

Insurgent Shells Falling in the Heart of the City Before Fletcher Acts.

Mexico City, Mexico, Dec. 12.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, ordered the rebels and Federals fighting at Tampico to cease firing to-day, threatening to open on them with the guns of the gunboat Wheeling if his order was not obeyed.

Both sides complied with the order.

This information is contained in a dispatch received to-night by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, from Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British cruiser Berwick, which is lying off Tampico.

The Federals hold the centre of the town of Tampico and the waterfront. Rear Admiral Fletcher has ordered foreigners to take refuge on board ships or to congregate on the waterfront, where they will be under the protection of his guns.

How many rebels are engaged in the attack on Tampico is not known, but it is estimated that their number is at least twice that of the Federals, and their operations indicate that they expect more men from Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas, which lies half way between Tampico and Monterey to the north.

The rebels, who are in possession of the railroad yards and shops and large stores of material and equipment, have actually detached from their lines enough men to undertake repairing the railroad north and west from Tampico toward Victoria. The damage that has been done to this line, while enough to prevent the operation of trains, is not so great that it will long delay a resumption of traffic. Most of the destroyed bridges, being small, can be easily replaced.

Repairs to the road southward from Victoria also are being rushed, and it is not improbable that the rebels will be able to transport fresh troops and additional artillery supplies in time to use them at Tampico before the government can get reinforcements to that port.

Occasional shells fell in the heart of the city of Tampico during the day, and bullets from rifles and machine guns were numerous enough to make it advisable for all residents not engaged in the operations to seek cover. For the most part the firing was limited to the artillery of the rebels and the guns of the Bravo.

The rebels hold the area between Tampico proper and the coast, including Dona Cecilia and Arbol Grande, suburbs, where are located the storage oil tanks of the Waters-Pierce Company, the Cowdry interests and the Huasteca Company. The Waters-Pierce refinery is at Arbol Grande. The Cowdrays also have a refinery there, but it is not yet in operation.

According to reports received here, the rebels have not damaged any property, but the firing, especially that from the Bravo and a few Federal cannon, endangered the tanks and the refinery of the Waters-Pierce company.

The Federals have their positions in that part of the city, behind a triangle formed by the Panuco River, which is really the city's harbor, and the canal running into it between the city and the coast. Just below the mouth of the canal and above Dona Cecilia lies the Bravo.

To the west, or rear, of the city the Federals have a defence in the Tanesi River, which also flows into the Panuco, a stream not easily crossed.

Trains entering Tampico from the west do so over a drawbridge, which the Federals are keeping open. No rebels have yet appeared on that side of the city, to the astonishment of the government observers. The track of this railroad has been repaired, and two trainloads of refugees were taken out to town to-day. Failure of the rebels to throw out of commission this line, which extends to San Luis Potosi, before the inauguration of their attack enabled the government to materially strengthen the garrison at Tampico. Three trainloads of troops were run into the town from the west.

It is not believed likely here that the 800 men the War Office says left Vera Cruz to-day for Tampico will be able to enter the town, as the rebels hold the banks of the river from the coast further in than Dona Cecilia.

The loss of life in the fighting probably has not been great.

That the rebels appear confident enough of their strength to consider an attack on Monterey, even after using

ROBBERS HOLD UP TRAIN

Fatally Wounds Express Messenger and Steals Thousands.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Orleans, Dec. 12.—A robber held up the Sunset Express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad that left here at 11:30 o'clock to-night. He knocked the express messenger in the head, injuring him fatally, and escaped with a sum estimated at several thousand dollars.

The passengers were not molested.

**ONE DEAD, 3 HURT,
IN WEDDING 'JOKE'**

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Somerville, N. J., Dec. 12.—Speeding in an auto to catch a train after they had been delayed by the practical joke of a wedding party, Abram P. Holcombe and his bride of a few hours collided with a hay wagon on a country road between this place and Pluckemin.

George Stassett, the chauffeur, was dismembered by the tongue of the wagon, and died in the Somerset Hospital here at noon to-day. Robert O. Bogert, manager of the Superior Yarn and Thread Mills, of Pluckemin, who was seated by the side of Stassett, had a rib broken and sustained other severe injuries.

Holcombe and his bride were thrown from the auto under the feet of the horses. Holcombe received a deep gash in the leg, and his bride escaped with a cut over the left eye.

Holcombe, who is a young business man of this place, was married at 6 o'clock last evening to Miss Inez May Compton at the residence of the bride's parents, at Pluckemin.